

THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

FRANK A. MUNSEY

PUBLICATION OFFICE, Tenth and D Streets.

Subscription Rates to Out of Town Points, Postage Prepaid.

MORNING EDITION, one year, \$5; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25. Morning and Sunday, one year, \$7; six months, \$3.50; three months, \$1.75. Sunday edition only, one year, \$2; six months, \$1; three months, 50 cents.

EVENING EDITION, one year, \$3; six months, \$1.50; three months, 75 cents. Evening and Sunday, one year, \$5; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25. Morning, Evening, and Sunday, one year, \$10; six months, \$5; three months, \$2.50.

On the theory that "misery loves company" we Americans would, perhaps, be justified in rejoicing at the news that Count von Posadowsky-Wahner, the German home secretary, has just announced the existence of 400 trusts in Germany. This would seem to indicate that the Emperor William's subjects are in even a worse plight than we, yet they appear to be fortunate in lacking as yet the professional "trust-buster"—who is even more tiresome than the trusts.

At the annual convention of the National Carriage Builders' Association in Detroit last week, there is a man who announces that he could double his business if he wished, but that he will not do it because it would mean additional care, and he has money enough without incurring a heavier burden. This man is behind his age—but isn't he a refreshing, and, somehow, an enviable figure to contemplate?

Quartermaster Uppman, of the United States ship Minneapolis, who recently dropped overboard a "manuscript in a bottle," in which he made an eloquent plea for some young woman to accept him as a husband, now reports to the Philadelphia newspapers that the act has resulted in his acceptance by a damsel of Harrisburg, and that, consequently, his fate is sealed. There he cynics who will avow that this is not the first instance on record in which a bottle has brought trouble to our navy.

At a wedding in Danbury, Conn., the other day, a girl friend of the contracting couple whistled "The Angels' Serenade" as an accompaniment throughout the nuptial ceremony. This was an innovation that may well commend itself to the favor of all persons to whom matrimony is imminent, inasmuch as it may safely be taken for granted that, after such a performance, no future possibilities of the married state could possess greater terrors for the luckless listeners.

The Vanderbilts, Rockefellers, Goulds, and others have just been informed by the New York Steam Company that they must hereafter pay a 15 per cent advance in the price charged for the steam heating of their homes. This is pretty tough, of course, as a direct result of the coal strike, but it isn't nearly so deplorable as the cases of the thousands of poor families whose homes must go unheated because of that same strike.

In addition to the persuasive "tip" as a means of rewarding hotel waiters who are kind enough to serve their patrons with a condescending regard for the latter's wishes, a Mrs. Ulmer, of Easton, Pa., has just set a new fashion by marrying one Fred Smith because of his winning ways in looking after her gastronomic comfort. At first sight this custom would seem deplorable as threatening an early shortage in the visible supply of good waiters, but when we remember that the stock of widows is being reduced at the same time, the innovation assumes a brighter aspect.

DUKE BORIS AND NEWPORT SOCIETY.

Newport's exclusive "400," ordinarily so complacent and self-satisfied in an indulgence of the fond belief that it represents the only authoritative, genuine "blown in the bottle" brand of American high society, will doubtless be startled and chagrined at the discovery that it failed utterly to impress the Grand Duke Boris of Russia with a fitting sense of its importance and completeness.

According to the Russian visitor's observations in this country, the rich New Yorkers have failed of establishing a real society for the reason that they make of their social duties a task rather than a pleasant and graceful diversion. "It is business with them, rather than amusement," he says. "While their husbands struggle for ascendancy in Wall Street, the wives fight another battle at Newport. Many distinguished strangers while visiting there must feel that they are not feted and entertained for themselves, but because they furnish stakes in a mercenary game."

Whatever we may think of Duke Boris himself as a type of the Russian aristocrat—and the distinguished Romanoff seems to have been a bit too "lurid" in painting his American trail—we must in fairness concede to him an expert knowledge of the world's best society. It is undoubtedly true that he has never mingled in so hard-working a society as that of which New York is prone to boast. Taking the truism for granted that simplicity, a leisurely manner of living, an unaffected but sufficient hospitality, a sureness of station that makes impossible either uneasiness or pretense, are unfailing characteristics of good society, Duke Boris assuredly found these things largely lacking at Newport. We must take his word for it, at least—and his word seems to be a shivering protest at being hauled into the maelstrom of a strenuous "business" rather than introduced into a pleasant society where social happiness for its own sake was recognized as a sufficient and satisfying reward.

Without in the least degree venturing to instruct Newport's "400" in the duties which it has assumed as claiming to represent American society, it is surely permissible to commend the Duke Boris' remarks to its thoughtful consideration. The "400" are working too hard for their own good. In the social life more than any other does "all work and no play make Jack a dull boy," and Boris seems to have found Jack at his worst in Newport.

A REBUKE TO SECTIONALISM.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge seems to have put an effective stopper on the agitation for tariff revision fomented by certain minor Republican leaders in Massachusetts. This agitation, encouraged by such men as Representatives Roberts and McCall, and recently utilized by Eugene N. Foss to win a Republican nomination for Congress, is based apparently on the famous aphorism once framed by a Democratic Presidential candidate, Winfield Scott Hancock. The would-be revisionists of Massachusetts have not hesitated to preach from the house-tops the Hancock theory that the tariff is, and should be, "a local issue." They have accordingly clamored for such modifications of the Dingley schedules as may directly benefit New England interests, without regard to their disturbing effect on the general protective system. New England, they have been saying, should insist on having free hides, free coal, and freer trade with Canada, no matter what sacrifices of interest these demands impose on other sections of the Union.

It was scarcely to be expected that conservative Republican sentiment in Massachusetts would indorse a theory so narrowly provincial in conception and so plainly incompatible with true protective principles. In Friday's State convention, therefore, the older heads of the party organization made short work of the Roberts-McCall-Foss program for a devil-take-the-hindmost scramble between the sections for tariff favors. The platform presented by the resolutions committee declared that Massachusetts "has and desires no unfair tariff advantages over other States." It also pointedly rebuked the advocates of revision on sectional lines and for sectional advantage by asserting that "protection should be national and not regional; impartial between industries and those who are engaged in them." An effort was made to amend the committee resolutions and commit the party to reciprocity with Canada and the removal of the tariff du-

ties on iron, steel, hides, and coal. But Mr. Lodge opposed the substitute, and it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

Undoubtedly in Massachusetts, as in every other State in the Union, there is an increasing popular demand for such modification of the tariff schedules as a changed industrial situation plainly justifies. The country has grown away from the conditions under which the Dingley law was drawn and passed. But the work of tariff revision, when attempted, should be attempted in a spirit of tolerance and moderation. It should strive at an equalization of benefits, at justice and impartiality. Above all, it should divorce itself from any semblance of sectional narrowness—from any purpose, avowed or unavowed, to favor one section at the expense of any other, or of all the others.

THE COAL SITUATION.

The failure of both the operating and the mining interests, represented at Friday's conference at the White House, to rise to that level of patriotism and generosity on which the President entreated them to settle their mutual grievances, demands apparently to the Pennsylvania authorities a controversy which that State alone can now legitimately terminate. It is clear that the Administration has no power to lift the coal embargo beyond that amply and courageously employed in Friday's conference. It cannot compel the operators to accept an arbitration which it would gladly undertake at the suggestion of both interests. Nor can it, without a summons from the governor of Pennsylvania, dispatch that military aid to the anthracite districts without which the operators seem to think they cannot work the mines.

Disappointed as the President naturally is at the inability of the contending forces in Pennsylvania to realize the stupendous responsibilities they assume in prolonging the coal embargo, he can only regret the gross insensibility they have both displayed to public comfort and public interest, and hold himself in readiness to renew at the first favorable opportunity his efforts to bring the influences at work to prolong the strike to a realization of their selfish and heartless obstinacy.

The next move in the public's interest will doubtless come from Governor Stone of Pennsylvania. He has been furnishing troops to maintain order in the coal region, yet without employing anything like the full strength of the State National Guard. If the forces in the field are inadequate to protect life and property against unlawful attacks, public opinion will support him in calling out every militiaman in the State to enforce respect for law and order. If, on the contrary, the coal companies are making no genuine effort to work the mines, public opinion will give him an equal support in any proceedings he may bring to force them to fulfill their obligations to a much misused public.

The attorney general of Pennsylvania has ample power, by quo warranto to suing, to set on foot proceedings to forfeit the charters of the coal companies neglecting to operate their properties. Neither contentions with laborers over the terms of employment nor strikes among them are a legal reason for a failure on the part of the offending companies to operate their coal properties. A bill in equity could be filed contemporaneously with the proceedings by quo warranto to appoint a receiver to take charge of the property owned by the corporation and operate it in the interest of the public during the pendency of the quo warranto litigation.

Pennsylvania has, therefore, ample legal authority to terminate the confusion in the coal regions by legal processes within a week. The interest of the public in the operation of these properties is conceded by everybody, as is evidenced by the calling out of large bodies of troops to protect them, and by the undisputed contribution of the product of the mines to the health, comfort, and welfare of the public. It is to be hoped that Governor Stone will resort at once to any and all of the legal processes which may be involved to end a condition in the Keystone Commonwealth which the President has just characterized as "intolerable."

In an evidently sincere attempt to commend the married state to the more stubbornly celibate among its readers, the "Philadelphia Press" rather overshoots the mark and produces a terrifying impression where a soothing one was intended. This is especially true when it makes the bland assertion that "matrimony is a splendid institution for the elimination of self-will," and then, after confessing that the process of elimination is apt to be painful, gravely assures us that "true love acts as an anesthetic," presumably deadening our nerves to a sense of accompanying agony. Surely it must be a brave man or maiden who is willing to enter the holy estate of matrimony after reading this surgical operation essay in its favor.

There seems to be a suggestion of poetic justice in the fate which has overtaken a street vendor of cheap perfumes in Stockwell, N. Y., who has just died after having been delirious for several days as a result of being perfume poisoned. The attending physicians stated that the oil of almonds used in the manufacture of his scents was responsible for the man's death. This is perhaps the first instance on record where one of the really guilty in the matter of the cheap perfume evil has suffered. Ordinarily the innocent and helpless outsider who is compelled to endure the smell is the sole victim.

Senator Lodge's achievement in saving the day for the Administration's tariff revision policy in the Massachusetts Republican State convention amply justified President Roosevelt's choice of a fighting Lieutenant.

Does the English verdict to the effect that the dramatization of Hall Caine's "Eternal City" makes a "fine spectacle but a poor production" mean that it is a holy show?

The opposing forces in the Venezuelan civil war seem unable to decide whether or not the revolutionists have been finally overcome. They might toss a coin to settle the matter.

From Cuba comes the news that President Palma has been empowered to place a curb on the ayuntamientos. Anything with such a name as that would seem to call for broncho-busting tactics.

The anthracite mine owners succeeded in defeating President Roosevelt's attempt to terminate the coal strike, but American public sentiment, supporting the President, should soon bring them to terms.

General Torrance's tribute to the completeness of Washington's preparations for the G. A. R. encampment is certain to be heartily indorsed by the veterans under his command.

"Big Bill" Devery now talks of "boiling Mr. Hill in oil and hanging him in hell to dry." Yet the chances are that this same Bombastes Furioso has received a salutary lesson which leaves him quaking even as he makes his "rough house" threats.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT.

Patent Office for China.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—China is to have a patent office modeled after American methods. It will be advisable for the dragon kingdom to import a staff of Yankee experts to set the machine in motion. It is generally admitted that the Patent Office in Washington is the best organized and best managed department of the kind to be found anywhere, and Uncle Sam will be glad to be of service to the ancient realm of Cathay in lending some of his young men to cross the Pacific for the promotion of the welfare of the Orient.

Where Inconsistency Is a Jewel.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS—Some of our contemporaries appear to think it was inconsistent for the New York Democrats to denounce trusts in their platform and nominate a trust man for governor. They probably got the idea from the Democrats of Pennsylvania, who denounced ripper legislation in their platform and nominated a distinguished ripper hero for lieutenant governor. Such things as that are not inconsistent—in Democrats.

Care in Loaning Government Funds.

MINNEAPOLIS TIMES—Any proposition looking to the loaning of money by the Federal Government upon securities other than those issued by that Government should, in the very nature of things, be scrutinized with the utmost care and subjected to the criticism of honest financiers everywhere.

Democracy's Only Plank.

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN—The New York Democracy has taken a step in the right direction by deciding to drop the money plank, but it has not gone far enough. It should also drop the trust plank, the tariff plank, the Philippine plank, the Cuban plank, and the canal plank, and go before the public on the issue of the votes and offices—the only one upon which it has any settled conviction.

ROYAL INTERVENTION IN LABOR TROUBLES.

A notable addition to the long list of remarkable analogies that exist between Emperor William and President Roosevelt has been furnished by the latter's appearance on Friday last in the role of a mediator between capital and labor in connection with the coal strike.

It may be remembered that the Kaiser, before he had been very long on the throne, attempted to do something of the same kind, prompted thereto not so much by strikers as by the rapid spread of socialist doctrines among the working classes, and the endeavor of old Prince Bismarck, then chancellor of the empire, to grapple with the difficulty by means of arbitrary measures, analogous to martial law, or to coercion in Ireland, involving in all instances where socialism was concerned a suspension of the rights and prerogatives of a German citizen in the courts of law.

Emperor William was opposed to these arbitrary and unconstitutional measures, felt convinced that socialism could be scotched by bringing about an understanding between capital and labor, and, despite the objections of Prince Bismarck, set to work to organize an international labor congress, which met at Berlin to all intents and purposes under his presidency.

It failed, unfortunately, to accomplish anything beyond winning for the Emperor the reputation for being a generous-hearted, broad-minded man, who, after all, had fulfilled his duty as a ruler in resorting to every possible means to bring about a proper understanding and a friendly feeling between capital and labor.

It is interesting to note what followed. The first was Prince Bismarck's dismissal, the Emperor having convinced himself that the old chancellor had practically foredoomed the international labor congress to failure by ridiculing it as the Utopian scheme of a young and inexperienced monarch, and by giving the impression both in Germany and to foreign governments that while he tolerated the affair he did not attach any importance thereto, and did not look upon it seriously.

Another outcome of the congress was the withdrawal of the Kaiser's sympathy from labor and its transfer to capital. Labor and socialism had been led to expect too much from the congress, and holding him responsible for the failure to obtain what they wanted, they renewed their warfare on capital with greater bitterness than ever, extending to him the ill will which they had formerly restricted to the employers of labor and to the Bismarckian government.

Emperor William, on the other hand, came to the conclusion that the demands of labor, especially as voiced by the Socialist party in Germany, were unreasonable and a danger alike to state and to dynasty, and from then on he became even more antagonistic to the Socialists than the old chancellor had ever been, never losing an occasion of reminding his troops that they must be ready to use their arms, not only against the enemies from without, but also against the foes within the borders of the German Empire. Moreover, he went out of his way to manifest his favor and friendship for the great employers of labor in Germany, such as Baron Stumm, Count Douglas, the Krupps, etc., as if to clearly demonstrate on which side his sympathies lay.

Emperor Napoleon III was another Old World monarch who honestly and enthusiastically sought to bring about a proper understanding between capital and labor. But he, too, met with failure, capital denouncing him as a crowned Socialist, while labor held him up to popular execration as a sanguinary despot. It may be recalled that the great strike of the ironworkers at Creusot in 1870 contributed in no small measure to the downfall of the empire, Napoleon failing to give satisfaction either to the Schneiders—that is to say, the iron masters—or to the strikers.

There are plenty of other sovereigns who have shown sympathy for labor—and even for socialism—without, however, going so far as to attempt to intervene personally between the two, as Emperor William, Emperor Napoleon and President Roosevelt have done. Thus, King Victor Emmanuel has, since he came to the throne, instituted an order of knighthood, bearing the name of "To the Merit of Labor," and which is conferred upon those who have rendered services in the way of improving the condition of the laboring classes and the relations of the latter toward capital.

King Victor Emmanuel made a particular study of the labor question and of socialism before he ascended the throne, and since becoming King he has given his sanction to many acts of legislation submitted to him by the administration but originated, it is said, by him, that are destined to help the working classes.

Moreover, it is to these studies of his that may be ascribed the policy which he has pursued of abstaining from any government interference in strikes. All that the authorities have been allowed to do since he became King has been to prevent violence on the part of the strikers. But there have been none of the attempts that were made under the reign of his father to bring administrative pressure on the strikers, and to terrorize or force them into submission to the employers. All that King Victor Emmanuel insists upon in these strikes, which are the duels between capital and labor, is that there shall be absolute fair play on both sides, and as long as this is observed he declines to let the authorities interfere in behalf of either the one or the other of the contestants.

The results of this policy have been distinctly advantageous from an economic and administrative point of view. The strikes have been speedily terminated either by compromise or else by the defeat of one or the other of the contestants, honors being pretty even, victory being achieved as often by labor

as by capital. But there has been no bloodshed. The understanding between capital and labor has been improved, and the popularity of the government, and especially of the crown, vastly increased, since the latter has acquired a reputation of fairness to the working classes and of being quite as just to labor as to capital.

Among other sovereigns who have shown their sympathy for labor are the present Grand Duke of Hesse, who has shown himself particularly friendly toward the labor and Socialist members of the Hessian legislature, while the late Grand Duke of Altenburg was a regular subscriber to all the Socialist literature published in Switzerland, and was wont to send to the publishers envelopes bearing an intimation to the effect that they were on grand-ducal service in order to avoid the Socialist periodicals being stopped by the German postal officials on the frontier.

From the above it will be seen that President Roosevelt's personal intervention in the conflict between the anthracite coal mine owners and their striking employees has been a bold and venturesome move, and that the experience of the past in Europe is of a nature to create doubts as to its ultimate success. It is true that he has gallantly and generously responded in the matter to the call of the nation. But whether his response to that call has been politic or not it is difficult to say. For it is difficult for him to avoid antagonizing either capital or else labor, or perhaps both.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

The Crown Prince of Siam sailed from Southampton for New York yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck.

Charles D. Bourcart, Swiss minister to Great Britain, declines to accept a transfer to the United States. He has been thrice offered the change.

Of the five living ex-Speakers of the House of Representatives Thomas B. Reed is the most prosperous. His income from his law practice amounting to about \$50,000 a year.

Signor Gallimberti, minister of posts of Italy, is projecting an international envelope, for use throughout the postal union, permitting a postpaid reply.

Baron Bleichroeder, Privy Councillor Goldberger and Ravene, and others prominent in Berlin official and commercial circles, have joined with United States Consul General Mason and other Americans in forming the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Klub at the capital of the German empire, its chief aim being to promote pleasant relations between the United States and Germany.

Count Goluchowski, the Austria-Hungarian premier, is fifty-two years of age, the same as Prince Herbert Bismarck, and one year older than Count Buelow. He is not very popular in Austria, but greatly admired.

Lord Alverstone, the lord chief justice of England, is president of a masonic society, and often goes from the law courts to its monthly meetings, where he sings his part with the greatest enjoyment.

"UNCONSIDERED TRIFLES."

"How would you define 'exercise,' as distinguished from 'work'?" asked the teacher.

"Exercise," answered Johnny, "is work you like to do, and work is exercise you don't like to do."—Chicago Tribune.

Subbubs (desperately)—Great Scott! Mary, that cook is the worst yet. Why, I'll bet a thousand dollars I can cook better myself, without half trying, either!

His wife—Oh, Henry! I wonder if she could do your work at the office and let you stay home?—Puck.

"Yes, gentlemen," said the landlady, "this plaster was once the pet plate of my great-grandmother."

"How interesting!" said the courageous boarder, looking thoughtfully at the piece of fowl on his plate. "And the chicken—was it a pet of hers, too?"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"Old man Telum thinks he is sure to get a Government job."

"Why? He has no political pull."

"But he claims he has. He says he ate the oyster that Oyster Bay was named after."—Baltimore American.

Prison director—What, you here again for burglary? When you left here three weeks ago you said that you had become a much better man.

Prisoner—Yes, sir; but I want to become better still.—Helter Skelter.

First theosophist—Have you known Smith very long?

Second theosophist—Yes, quite some time. Let me see—I think we were dogs together.—Judge.

What dire results may spring from purpose pure!

Wilfred, to please his little sister, Kate.

At 5 p. m. locked Michael in the sewer, then thoughtfully turned on the water gate.

Now all the building trade are on strike.

For working overtime to exhume Mike.

Mrs. Marryat—Mamma is talking of closing her house and coming to live with us. Do you think you could support both of us?

Mr. Marryat—My dear, I can support your mother would be insupportable.—Catholic Standard and Times.

"If you leave all your property to your second wife, your children will certainly try to break your will."

"Of course. That's what I want them to do. I want them to have their full share of my money."

"Then why bequeath it to their wife?"

"Well, you see, it will be easier for my children to break my will than it is for me to break hers."—New York Weekly.

"Too many men," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "who kick like a steer because they have to pay \$15 a ton for hard coal are trying to keep themselves warm with fuel that costs them 15 cents a drink—and they don't seem to mind that a bit."—Chicago Tribune.

"Why, Willie," said his teacher, "what makes your hair so red?"

"Aw, I just had a real fever, and it settled in me head."—The Widow.

SIDE LIGHTS ON NATIONAL POLITICS.

It is an open secret that Senator Quay has infected President Roosevelt with the suspicion, which for several weeks has been resting heavily upon the Senator's mind, that Governor Stone is actually doing all in his power to defeat the whole Republican ticket in Pennsylvania. Of course it is not believed to be possible for him to do so, though if the Senator's suspicion is well founded, it is not improbable that the governor's machinations may cost the Republicans two or three Congress districts. The President has been made fully aware of the suspicion against Governor Stone, and he is adding Senator Quay to counteract whatever mischief may be accomplished by the alleged treacherous governor. Judge Pennypacker, who beat the Stone candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, has begun to work all the harder under the spur of Senator Quay, whose national prestige undoubtedly would suffer greatly should he lose several Congress districts in Pennsylvania this year. Of course if he should lose the State ticket—which seems so improbable as not to warrant serious consideration—Senator Quay would be wholly discredited, and there would have to be a radical revision of the Republican national program for 1904. Should defeat overwhelm the Republicans in the Keystone State next month a seat in the Senate would be forfeited at a time when the plans of the Republican managers contemplate the continued control over that body indefinitely, without regard to the control either of the House or the Presidency.

Judge Parker Was Willing.

News of a trustworthy character comes to Washington to the effect that Judge Alton B. Parker, for all of his public declarations to the contrary, was willing to accept the Democratic nomination for governor, and that this interesting fact was unmistakably made known to David B. Hill after he arrived at Saratoga to direct the convention. It was then that Mr. Hill formed a pact with Boss McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, and forced the convention to accept Bird Coler without struggle or protest. All of which shows, if it shows anything, that Mr. Hill does not want to carry New York this year, since there is no expectation in any quarter of defeating Governor Odell. Whether or not this course, while fastening Mr. Hill's hold on the party machinery in his State, will strengthen him nationally remains to be seen, although that he believes it will is evident.

Hanna Shies at Fairbanks.

A very entertaining and well founded story comes from Indiana, where the President was not received on his recent tour with that wild enthusiasm with which the hospitable Hoosiers are wont to welcome the nation's Chief Magistrate. When Senator Fairbanks, in whose honor the Presidential tour continues to buzz in spite of all his desperate efforts to fight the pesky insect off, read that Senator Hanna had accepted an invitation to make several speeches in West Virginia, he immediately wired the big Olivan a most urgent request to come out and tour Indiana with him. Your Uncle Mark chucked the Fairbanks telegram away in a side pocket and did not reply to it for more than twenty-four hours. After weighing the proposition carefully Hanna curtly declined to accept it, giving as his reason therefor that his services were not needed in Indiana this year. But there are people who say they know another and better reason for the declination, the preponderating part of which is that Hanna does not wish to be seen too much in the company of Mr. Fairbanks until the pestiferous little insect departs from the sombrero of the Indiana statesman.

Senator Vest Not Blind.

The news that Senator Vest is having his eyes treated by the new process of revivification applied with success in a number of cases by a Baltimore expert has again started the report that the distinguished Missourian is blind. This false report obtained wide circulation last spring and worried the Senator a great deal. In order to prove its falsity Mr. Vest wrote with his own hand letters to several friends. While these letters were pitched on a plane of seeming good cheer there was a vein of pathos in them which showed how deeply hurt the famous Missourian had been by the circulation of the report. The fact is that the Senator's eyesight has been failing him gradually for several years, and under the advice of his physicians he has been exerting his eyes as little as possible, but he has the opinion of the ablest experts in the country that there virtually is no danger of total blindness.

What Was Expected.

Although there is no cause for surprise in Senator Lodge's vigorous and timely defense in the Massachusetts Republican State convention of President Roosevelt's tariff revision policy, the meager report of the Senator's speech shows that he has presented that policy in a clearer light even than was thrown upon it by the President's speech in Indiana last week, when the Chief Executive was suffering from the painful absence that is still confining him to his room. Senator Lodge has made it plain that there is a determination in high Republican circles to take up the question of tariff revision seriously and in dead earnest at an early date, not only as a duty to the country but also as a duty to the Republican party. The most interesting feature of Mr. Lodge's speech, however, and particularly so to New England, was his declaration that there will be no reciprocity with Canada until the Alaskan boundary dispute is settled. Whether or not Senator Lodge's attitude on a question of so much importance to New England as reciprocity with Canada will be approved generally by his constituents remains to be seen.